

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio 4th Quarter 2005

During the period October through December 2005, there were 106 mass layoff events in Ohio, an increase of 26 events from the fourth quarter of 2004. This resulted in 21,519 separations, an increase of 10,779 from the fourth quarter 2004 total of 10,740 separations. Included in the mass layoff events were 9 plant closings with 3,042 separations. In comparison, there were 11 establishment closures with 1,718 separations in the fourth quarter of 2004.

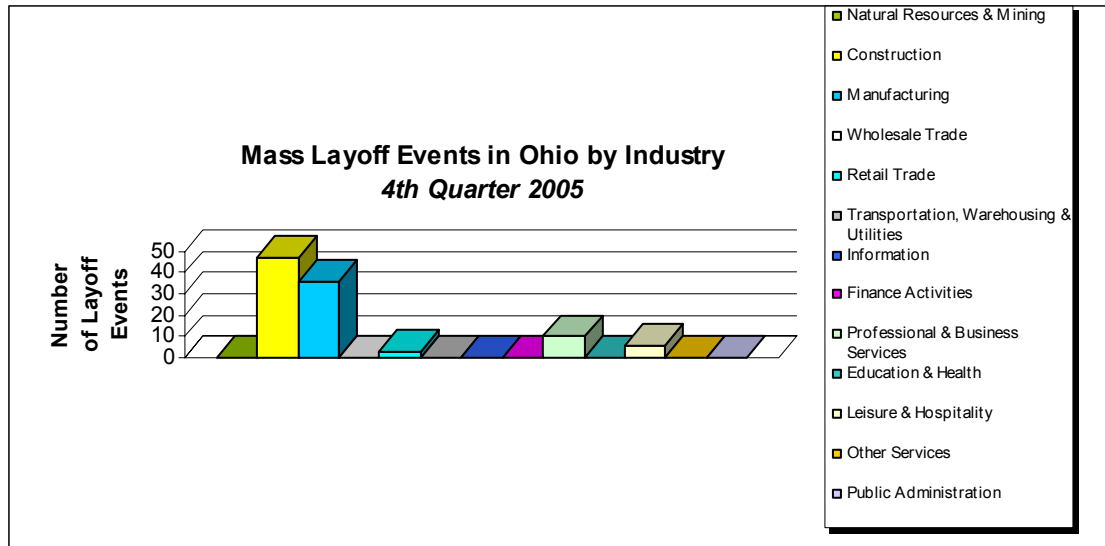
Events by Industry

Construction out paced all with forty-four percent of the total number of mass layoff events and 35% of all separations. Manufacturing followed closely with 34% of the total events and represented 38% of all separations.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 4th Quarter 2005					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	106	100%	33%	21,519	100%
<u>GOODS PRODUCING</u>					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	47	44%	15%	7,416	35%
Manufacturing	36	34%	112%	8,168	38%
Durable Goods	20	19%	43%	5,696	26%
Nondurable Goods	16	15%	433%	2,472	11%
<u>SERVICE PROVIDING</u>					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	3	3%	50%	1,355	6%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	*	*	*	*	*
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	10	9%	25%	1,768	8%
Education & Health	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure & Hospitality	6	6%	-25%	2,347	12%
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*
Public Administration	*	*	*	*	*

* Data suppressed for industries with less than three layoffs to protect confidentiality; establishment totals include suppressed industries.

Note: "... " indicates percentage not available.

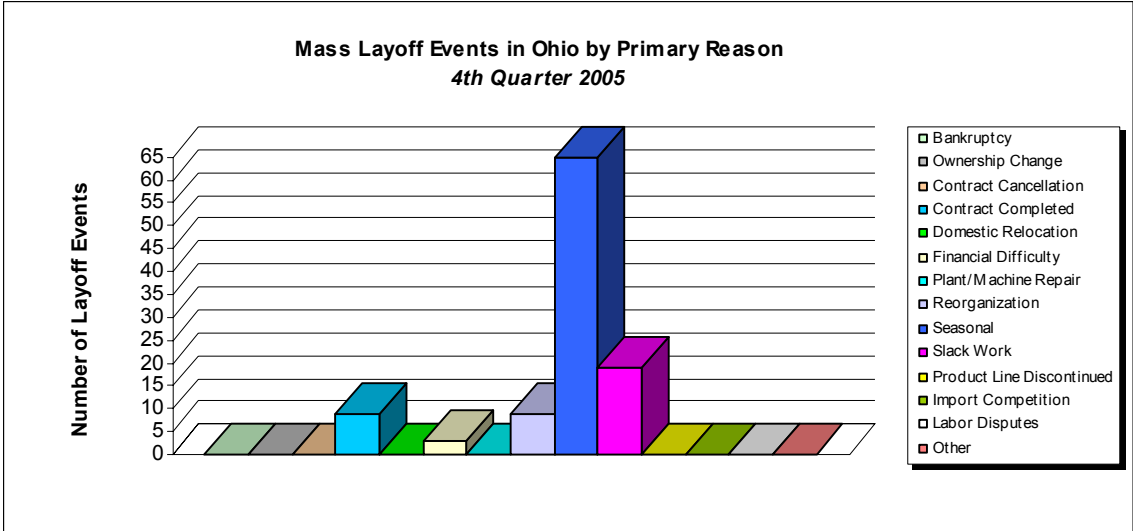


Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal accounted for 61% of all mass layoffs and 58% of all separations. Slack work carried 18% of mass layoffs and 17% of workers separated. Reorganization within the company and contract completed each made up 8% of mass layoffs and 11% and 7%, respectively, of all workers separated.

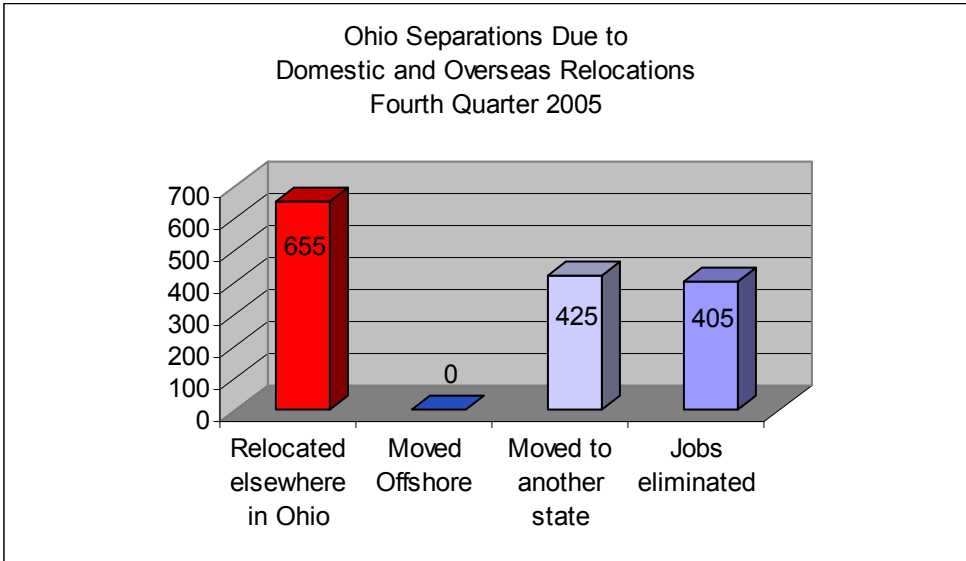
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	106	100%	21,519	100%
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	*	*	*	*
Contract Completed	9	8%	1,420	7%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	3	3%	867	4%
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	9	8%	2,285	11%
Seasonal	65	61%	12,508	58%
Slack Work	19	18%	3,719	17%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Labor Disputes	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*

* Data suppressed for less than three layoffs per category. Totals include suppressed data.

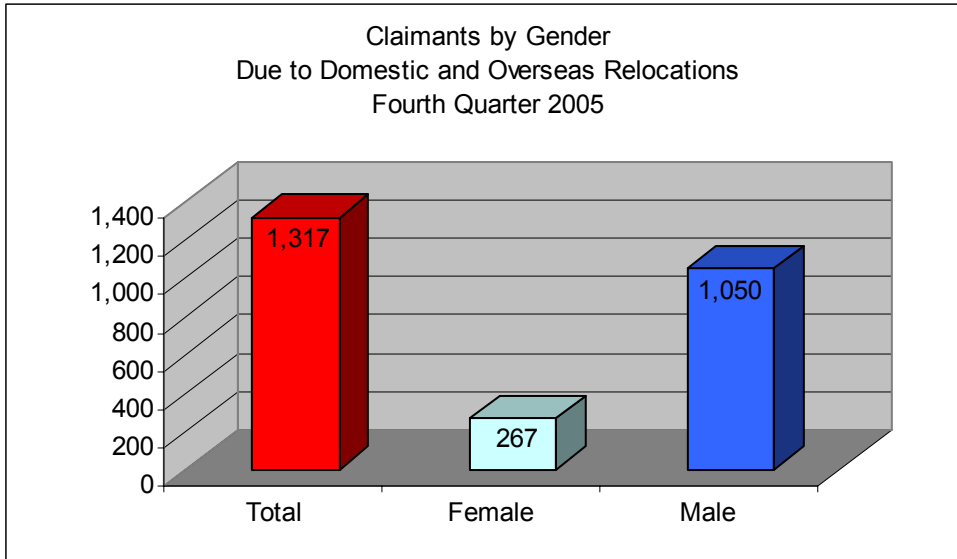


Movement of Work

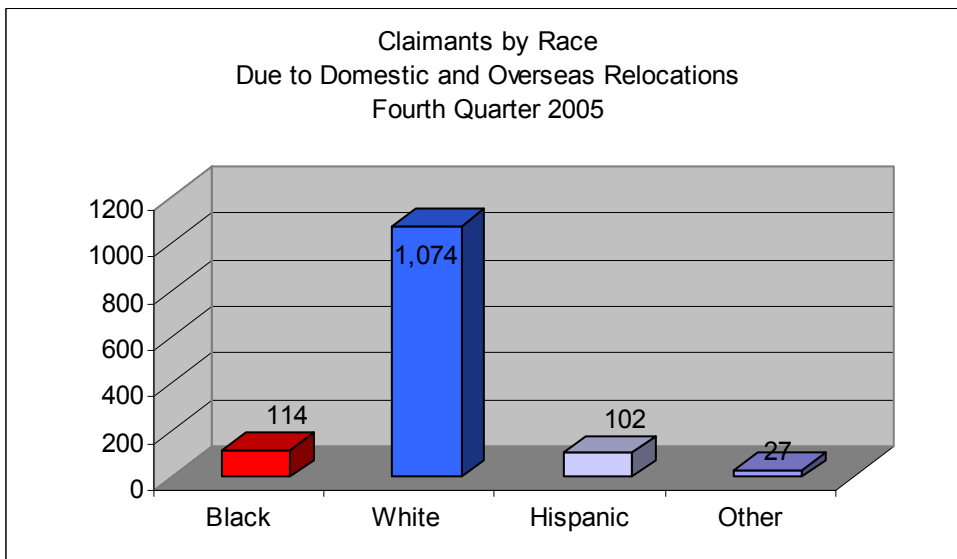
Of the 21,519 private sector non-farm worker who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the fourth quarter of 2005, a total of 1,485 separations were associated with the movement of work. Four hundred twenty-five of the jobs were relocated to another state. Ohio employers moved 655 jobs to another location within the state. These 1,485 separations were the result of 4 layoff events involving movement of work. Three of the layoff events were closures in Ohio and occurred in the manufacturing sector.



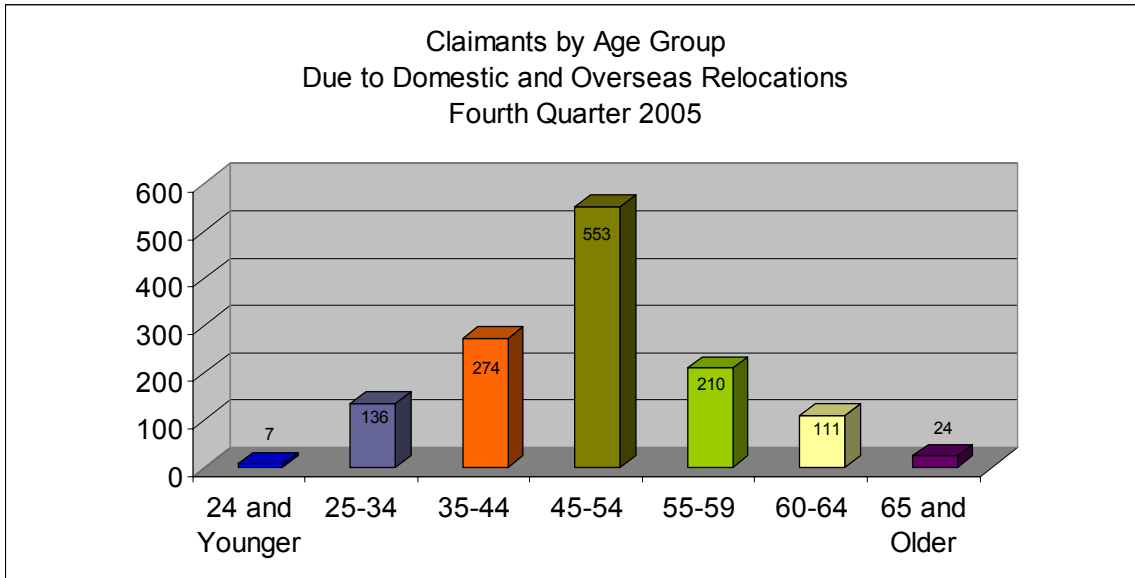
Of the 1,485 Ohio workers reported separated due to movement of work in the fourth quarter of 2005, demographic data was obtained for 1,317 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 80% of the claimants were male and 20% were female.



Racial affiliation was reported for 1,317 of the UI claimants. White workers accounted for 82% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 9%. These two groups formed 91% of total claimants. Eight percent were Hispanic.



Claimants between 45-54 years old accounted for 42% of all claims, followed by those between 35-44 years old with 21% of the claims. These two groups accounted for over half of all claims related to job relocation.



Notes about Movement of Work:

- Data not available for quarters prior to first quarter 2004. As a result, trend information is not available and analytical assessment is difficult.
- These data do not take into consideration jobs moved into Ohio from outsourcing in another state or jobs generated through foreign investment in Ohio. These data do not represent a “net balance” of job flow, but represent only the negative side of the equation. The number will always be negative or zero at best.
- Overseas relocation is defined as the movement of jobs from within the U.S. to locations outside the U.S. Offshoring can occur within the same company or to a different company, as long as jobs are moved outside the U.S.
- Outsourcing is defined as the movement of work formerly conducted in-house by employees paid directly by a company to a different company. The different company can be located inside or outside the U.S.
- Total only available for ‘moved to another state’; data are not available by state.
- Data were obtained through employer telephone survey and represent only employers having 50 or more initial unemployment claims filed within a 5 week period. Consequently, employers with less than 50 employees are not contacted and are not part of the survey.
- Data reflect activity reported for the quarter. Additional activity by the same employer may be reported in future quarters.

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